

WEATHER FORECAST
Cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow fair;
strong northwest winds and probable gales
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 203—DAILY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MI. N.Y.
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

TRAP SEEN TO SMASH TRANSIT PLAN REBIL NOW BEFORE MILLER

I. R. T. Counsel Tells Board
Albany Measure Will Kill
Proposed Bond Issue.

ENDS ITS RATE POWER
Would Give Mayor Bigger
Lever to Block Plans of
Reorganization.

ALL ROADS FIGHT VALUES

Forty Call Figures Given by
Experts Absurdly Low and
Confiscatory.

Without a dissenting voice the owners of the forty or more city transportation companies yesterday entered in the record their rejection of the tentative valuations placed upon their properties by the expert appraisers of the Transit Commission's bureau of valuations.

Some repudiated the figures simply on the ground that they "are absurdly low." Others challenged as unfair, confiscatory and unconstitutional the process used in estimating the valuations.

Still others, among which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the other Brooklyn companies were conspicuous, seemingly scorned the whole proposed plan of unification and rehabilitation worked out by the commission and intimated rather plainly that they wanted none of it and only asked to be let alone.

All this was not at all cheering to the commission. But it was James L. Quackenbush, general counsel to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who in the last few minutes of the all-day session tossed into the commission's trenches a hand grenade which, if not alarmingly destructive, proved at least disconcerting. He expressed a belief as an experienced lawyer that in fostering one of the transit amendments which were rushed through the Legislature on the final day of the session the commission itself had supplied the rock upon which its whole ambitious plan is likely to be smashed.

Hedley Writes Objections.
This disclosure by Mr. Quackenbush illuminated the basis on which Frank Hedley, writing in behalf of the Interborough, and also the sponsors for other companies, had questioned the validity of the new bonds proposed to be issued in exchange for the old securities in the projected unified and municipalized system. Mr. Hedley, in his letter to the commission, after having condemned as far too low the tentative valuations placed upon the properties of the old, original subway and those constructed under the dual contracts, added:

"This company is advised by counsel that no security holder can safely take the proposed new bonds unless and until their validity shall have been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. This point is made especially important in view of the announced purpose of the city officials to contest to the court of last resort the validity of such securities."

Just what this meant was made clear when Mr. Quackenbush very late in the afternoon session said:

"I do not know whether the bill (the Simpson-Jesse transit amendment bill) has yet been signed by the Governor; but I feel that I ought at this time to call the attention of the commission and its counsel to what looks to me like the probability of a very serious further contesting of the validity of the securities as a result of the amendment which passed the Legislature."

"It is my opinion that, wittingly or unwittingly, the Legislature has walked into a trap. The representatives of the city who have been pointing out objections to Section 49 of the Transit Act have placed them on the ground that the companies are to be free, if they do not want to go into the plan under Section 106, to apply for an increase of rates and be independent of the commission. Acting upon that suggestion, the Legislature has given to the commission its power generally over rates, and has limited that power to cases only coming under the plan, under Section 106."

Flexible Fare Idea in Peril.
"I think you will find that the Legislature thereby has deprived the commission of the power of sovereignty over rates—the so-called police power—which only has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States as something that a commission may do against the objection of a city administration. I fear you have put in the hands of the city administration the power to block anything you may undertake to do in the way of raising rates under your autonomy opening harmonious—the flexible fare idea—on the theory that you will not be sitting in the exercise of the police power of the State, but as contracting agents, which contractual power belongs with the Board of Estimate and which has been taken from them, as they contend, in violation of their proprietary rights."

Pointing out that the sole guarantee underlying the projected new issue of securities to be exchanged for the old depends upon the unquestioned validity of the bureaucratic functions of the commission to provide the interest upon the new bonds, Mr. Quackenbush continued:

"I believe that if the Governor approves that bill in its present form, you will have a doubt cast upon your securities and much litigation forced upon you by an antagonistic city administration."

Chairman McAneny said the commission, as a result of its own examinations and advice, was not prepared to share Mr. Quackenbush's fears.

"Well," retorted the Interborough counsel, "then you will not complain."

Continued on Page Seven.

Forty-six Chauffeurs Are Sent to Jail in Day

FORTY-SIX chauffeurs, said to be a record number, received jail sentences in default of payment of fines when arraigned in traffic court, which, because of the rush of business yesterday, was divided in two parts, with Magistrates Frederick B. House and Norman J. Marsh sitting.

A total of 335 cases was heard, of which 136 were speeders arrested for first offenses. A total of \$4,100 was collected.

GOVERNOR'S ANSWER CHIDES UNTERMYER

Miller Resents Attack on
Legislature Over Housing
Measures.

REFUSES EXTRA SESSION

Asserts He Was Tardy in Offering Bills of Such Importance.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, March 20.

Gov. Miller will not call an extraordinary session of the Legislature at the behest of Samuel Untermyer. In no uncertain terms he rebuked the Lockwood committee counsel for making "unwarranted assaults" on the Legislature, and told him in reply to his letter, received here to-day, that there was no reason for calling the lawmakers back to Albany again this year.

In effect he declared that the Legislature as well as Mr. Untermyer had something to say about the disposition of the housing bills, and that he was not justified in "getting excited or in making reckless charges" because the Assembly wished more time to consider them.

The Governor took full responsibility for the amendments which Mr. Untermyer termed "jokers" in the bill, giving the State Superintendent of Insurance control over rate making associations. He said he insisted on having them inserted at a conference with Speaker Machold and Senator Lockwood, chairman of the Housing Committee. These amendments provide that rates be based on an experience of five years in determining profits, and that confiscation risks both within and without the State be taken into account.

"Senator Lockwood," the Governor said, "in discussing that conference, 'thought that the Superintendent of Insurance will necessarily have to follow those two elements whether they were expressed in the bill or not, and that therefore the Legislature should be satisfied. My view was that sound principles ought not to be left to the discretion of the administrative officer to determine whether he would follow them or not, and that the things which were so sound as to be universally recognized ought to be incorporated in the bill.'"

Favored Trade Bill.
The Governor declared that while he favored the State Trade Commission bill, in view of present conditions in the business world, and that he was willing to have the bill come to him, he was unwilling to have the Legislature in a hasty action on a measure of such vast importance.

"The trade commission bill," he said, "is an assembly new departure in setting up another regulatory commission which needs plain justification. I reached the conclusion that it was justified, but I think the men who wanted it, and I feel that the bill is not to be censured, because it is a very radical departure in State policy."

The Governor in his reply called Mr. Untermyer's attention to the fact that although he had given the housing bills intensive study for a long time he was not ready to have them introduced until late in the session. He said the Legislature has then entitled to ample time for considering them. Gov. Miller told Mr. Untermyer he ought to retract the "unjustifiable charges" he made against Speaker Machold the same as he did those against Superintendent of Insurance Stoddard.

The Governor's Letter.

The Governor's letter replying to Mr. Untermyer's letter follows:

"MY DEAR MR. UNTERMYER:

"I have read your letter of March 19 with care but do not consider that occasion warrants my replying to it in an extraordinary session as you request."

"Considering the fact that the bills which you criticize the Legislature has not yet passed, and that the legislative program which you proposed to recommend. Yet, notwithstanding your great ability and the fact you had been giving intensive study to the subject, I long time, you were unable to prepare the bills for introduction until the Assembly committee had practically ceased to hold hearings, and even then amendments were received, which you yourself thought necessary."

"I do not intend to imply any criticism whatever from the delay in introduction of the bills until just before adjournment, but on the other hand you should not indulge in unwarranted assaults upon the Legislature for not accepting one of a number of measures for reaching importance, which had taken you so long to prepare."

"You charge others with inserting 'jokers' in the rate regulation bill. Does it not occur to you that in a matter involving a great departure in State policy of such great consequence as the establishment of a State trade commission the Legislature should be careful to consider a measure which it had taken you so long to draft, not from any suspicion that you might have 'jokers' in the bill but in order to give it the benefit of your own judgment?"

Continued on Page Six.

RICKARD IN TOMBS; EIGHT JURYMEN ARE LOCKED UP IN HOTEL

Unusual Precautions Mark
Close of First Day in
Promoter's Trial.

JUSTICE CANCELS BAIL

Defendant Passes on Talesmen After Counsel End Questioning.

BOTH SIDES HIDE HAND

Prospective Jurors Are Asked
if They Know Kermit
Roosevelt.

A tedious day of jury drawing for the trial of Tex Rickard, boxing promoter, on statutory charges, closed sensationally yesterday when the court ordered Rickard, who has been at liberty under \$25,000 bail, sent to Tombs Prison and the eight members of the jury thus far selected locked up over night in the Murray Hill Hotel.

This action by Justice Wasservogel, sitting in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, came as a wholly unexpected climax to the general listlessness of the day's proceedings. It was not until adjournment at 6 o'clock that the spectators in the courtroom coupled the Justice's order to the incomplete jury with a question asked the talesmen by Ferdinand Pecora, Assistant District Attorney prosecuting, if they would be prejudiced if obliged to remain away from their homes during the trial.

After being taken to the main desk in the Tombs, where his "pedigree" was recorded, Rickard was placed in cell No. 116 on the ground floor and on the Centre street side of the jail. When the keeper on duty made his rounds just before midnight he reported Rickard was still awake in his cell.

Mr. Pecora, in petitioning the court to hold the jury together for the night and to commit Rickard to prison gave no specific reason, merely stating he felt the prosecution had ample justification for making such a motion. Max D. Steuer, attorney for the defendant, in opposing, called Mr. Pecora's conduct unjust. Justice Wasservogel, however, granted the request without question.

Action Is Unexplained.

Mr. Steuer would make no comment upon the court's action. Mr. Pecora, who was in the courtroom, said he was not under lock and key and the defendant placed in custody, refused to give any further information. He said, however, that the things which were so common practice had been done on numerous other occasions where a serious crime was charged. He said it was more frequently done at a later period than the one now being tried, and his evidence had been presented.

Justice Wasservogel told the members of the jury the court would spare no expense in making them as comfortable as possible during the time they would be obliged to be held together and forbidden communication with persons on the outside.

The time court was convened in the morning until adjournment was ordered two hours after the customary hour Rickard had listened attentively to all that transpired. He appeared slightly nervous and dejected when told by the court his bail was canceled, and that he would remain in the Tombs during the remainder of the trial. He was taken over the bridge of Justice, and placed in the cell with the Criminal Courts Building by two deputy sheriffs.

The first juror selected, after the court had been in session for an hour, was Edward J. Bane, of 37 West 125th street, an architect and builder. Unless excused later he will probably be foreman. The other seven men assigned, out of more than thirty summoned, in order of their selection are: Albert L. Nash, steel broker, 105 East Seventy-eighth street; Charles L. Perrin, retired contracting engineer, 325 West 125th street; William J. Bane, 15 Seaman avenue; Edward Aaron, neckwear merchant, 1345 Lexington avenue; James C. Rafferty, purchasing agent, 82 West 125th street; and Juror No. 10, William J. Sims, bank teller, 315 West 121st street.

Justice Urges Haste.

Once during the afternoon Justice Wasservogel asked Mr. Pecora in Mr. Steuer to hasten as much as possible with the questioning of talesmen so the jury might be completed before adjournment. In spite of this request, there was no speeding up of the work, and nearly two hours was consumed in picking the last two jurors.

Mr. Pecora asked each talesman, as his name was called from the list, that he might indicate what line he anticipated the defense may take. He asked prospective jurors if they had ever known Kermit Roosevelt, upon the supposition the latter was going to be called by Mr. Steuer as a character witness. Another question late in the afternoon was whether it would prejudice the talesman if he was convicted of a crime. He had not known the girls were under 18 years of age when he is alleged to have invited them to his apartment in West Forty-seventh street. Still another was what evidence the talesman would give to testimony of such young girls.

Lenine's Serious Illness Calls German Specialist

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, March 20.

THE serious illness of Nikolai Lenine, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is accounted for by the visit of Prof. George Klemperer, a noted specialist of internal diseases, to Moscow, whither he went last Saturday. At his home it was stated to-day that he had gone to attend the Soviet leader. At the Russian Mission, however, it was said that Lenine was improving in health. Prof. Klemperer, it was explained at the mission, had gone primarily to study hygienic conditions in Moscow.

COTTON MAN'S FIRMS FAIL AMID CHARGES

Randolph Rose, Sr., Put Out of
Directorate and Office of
American Exchange.

SAID TO OWE \$258,000

Bucketing Complaints Involving
Him to Be Put Up to
Grand Jury To-day.

The two brokerage houses of Randolph Rose, Sr., vice-president and director of the American Cotton Exchange, were forced into involuntary bankruptcy yesterday afternoon while complaints of bucketing cotton orders were being prepared for filing with the Grand Jury to-day.

The firms are Rose & Co., stock and bond brokers, of 50 Broad street, and Rose & Son, cotton brokers, of 24 Stone street, in which Randolph Rose, Jr., is a partner with his father. The latter firm is a member of the American Cotton Exchange, whose affairs, along with those of the elder Rose and half a dozen other members, will go before the Grand Jury.

Immediately after the appointment of a receiver for the two firms A. W. Graham, president of the American Cotton Exchange, announced that Randolph Rose, Sr., had resigned as vice-president and a director of the exchange and that the board of directors had accepted his resignation. Mr. Graham said the failure "automatically works as a suspension of membership in the exchange."

Claims "More Than \$1,000."
Edward B. Wittlesey was the petitioner, creditor against Rose & Son, with a claim of "more than \$500." He estimated the firm's liabilities at \$150,000 and the assets at \$125,000.

Mr. Wittlesey, also with a claim of "more than \$500," was the petitioner creditor against Rose & Co., estimating its liabilities at \$108,000, with assets undetermined. The total estimated liabilities of the two firms concern the \$258,000, with assets at a minimum of \$125,000.

Rose & Co. consists of Randolph Rose, Sr., and Celia Manasse, long in the confidence of Rose and interested with him in occasional other business ventures. E. Bright Wilson was named receiver in both cases, being under \$100,000 bond for Rose & Co. and \$50,000 for Rose & Son. Saul S. Myers is attorney for both petitioners and Hays & Wadhams made the following statement:

"The failures of Rose & Co. and Rose & Son, against whom involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed, were precipitated by a tremendous fight which has been waged against these firms and against the American Cotton Exchange, of which Rose & Son are members."

"Both firms fought to the last to keep afloat, but the odds against them were too great. During the last two weeks they have paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars to meet their obligations to their customers. It is impossible without an audit of the books to approximate the assets and liabilities of either firm, but it is expected that the assets will be sufficiently large to pay the creditors a large part of their claims."

"Exchange Not Affected."

Mr. Graham announced that the failure did not affect the exchange financially in any manner. Rose, Sr., was an officer of the exchange, but it was stated, he owed the exchange no money, nor did the exchange owe him. The exchange and its members, particularly the two Randolph Roses, have been the recipients of recently of unfavorable publicity by reason of the John Doe inquiry into the exchange affairs which was conducted last week before Chief Magistrate William A. Adon. The exchange has been unable to gain opportunity to attack the testimony there given, and it is known that the result has been a slackening in the business of the exchange and its members. It could not be learned, however, whether the failure of the Roses is directly attributable to recent circumstances, although the condition of the exchange was aggravated thereby.

The great majority of the Rose clients, particularly in cotton, reside in the South, so do most of the customers.

Continued on Page Four.

U. S.-BRITISH SECRET ALLIANCE CHARGED IN FIGHT ON TREATY

Borah Stirs Storm by Quoting
Remarks Credited to
Paul Cravath.

'INFAMY,' SAYS LODGE

Implies a Readiness to Betray the Country, He Declares.

UNDERWOOD IS AROUSED

Calls Action of Idaho Senator
a Menace to People—Denial
From New York Lawyer.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 20.

In the debate in the Senate to-day on the four Power treaty the charge was made that the United States and Great Britain have entered into a secret agreement as part of the treaty and against Japan.

The charge was read into the Senate record by Senator Borah (Idaho), who quoted Paul D. Cravath, New York lawyer, as his authority. Mr. Cravath's statement is supposed to have been made before the council for foreign relations of the New York Bankers Association on February 17. In this statement, which Senator Borah explained was a stenographic report of Mr. Cravath's speech, the speaker had said the agreement existed, and added he had talked with the members of the American delegation and they had assured him of its existence to the extent that a basis for cooperation had been established.

The Borah statement immediately drew statements from Senator Underwood (Ala.) and Senator Lodge (Mass.), both of whom denied the existence of the agreement and characterized the assertion that they had been consulted by the original author of the statement as "untrue." Senator Underwood added: "I would characterize it by a stronger word if I were not speaking from the floor of the Senate, for it deserves such characterization."

"Infamous and Untrue."

Both Senators Underwood and Lodge spoke with feeling, Senator Lodge especially not attempting to hide his indignation. Senator Lenroot (Wis.) joined Senators Lodge and Underwood in denouncing the publication of such a statement on the floor of the Senate and added that it was clear opponents of the treaty were using the use of slander and insinuation.

Senator Underwood charged that use made of the statement is a menace to the people of the United States since it might strain the relations of this Government with foreign Powers. He declared the charge was as infamous as it was untrue.

New Note to the Allies.
The State Department is preparing a note concerning the claim which it believes should be regarded as sacred without agreement, but which is guaranteed by the terms of the armistice and by the Versailles treaty and by the treaty with Germany.

However definitely the order to return all troops from Germany to the United States may be separated from the incident of the Rhine claim there is no doubt it will be interpreted as being connected with it.

It was announced officially also that the decision to withdraw the troops has nothing to do with efforts now being made in Congress to reduce the size of the army.

The number of American officers and men now in the Army of Occupation is approximately 4,000. On February 15 of this year the President determined upon a reduction of the Army of Occupation to 199 officers and 2,217 men, and this reduction has been in progress since that time. It is estimated it would have been completed by April 1.

Under the new order the process of bringing back a number of officers and men upon each army transport leaving European ports will be continued until the entire force is evacuated.

The announcement of the President's order withdrawing the troops from the Rhine came in the form of an official statement by Secretary Weeks.

Secretary Weeks's Statement.
"Some months ago," the statement said, "the President directed that the troops now in Europe, at least those in excess of two thousand officers and men, should be brought home as soon as possible by the regular transport service, which was then and is now in operation. He has now directed that the service be continued until all the troops have been brought to the United States, which would mean that before the end of the fiscal year the entire force will have been returned. Additional transportation will not be operated to complete this movement."

Commenting upon the announcement the Secretary emphasized the fact that no specific recent developments were responsible for the President's decision.

"The President all along has intended that the Army of Occupation should be brought home as soon as possible," he explained, "and to-day's order merely is part of the carrying out of that policy."

Besides President Harding's order of to-day and his previous order of February 15, there was one other order bringing home a considerable number of the forces of the Rhine. It was issued in October of 1921 and called for a reduction of the force to 13,000 men.

Continued on Page Two.

PRESIDENT REJECTS BONUS BILL IN CERTIFICATE FORM; GILLETT BLOCKS PASSAGE

PRESIDENT RECALLS
ALL RHINE TROOPS

Last American Soldiers From
Germany Expected to Be
Home by July 1.

ALLIES NOT CONSULTED

Order Like Bolt From Blue on
Eve of New Note on War
Debts to U. S.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 20.

President Harding to-day issued an order recalling all American troops now stationed in Germany. The order goes into effect at once, but Secretary of War Baker explained that the evacuation will be accomplished by the regular army transports now in service, and will not be completed until July 1 of this year.

When this order is executed only the soldiers engaged in the graves registration service, now nearly completed, will be left on European soil, and the work of the American expeditionary force will have been ended.

Despite an official statement to the effect that the order has nothing to do with the failure of the allied Finance Ministers at Paris to allow the American claim for the maintenance of American troops out of the first German reparations it is being studied here in connection with the situation presented by the failure of Roland W. Boyden to obtain acceptance of the American proposal.

There have been no negotiations with the allied governments concerning the complete withdrawal of the American troops.

The order to withdraw the troops is expected to have an important bearing upon the negotiations which are still continuing for the collection of the \$241,000,000 claimed by this Government for the maintenance of its troops.

While press reports coming out of Paris have said that the Allies have raised the question as to whether the United States has any rights in its relationship with Germany because of its failure to ratify the Versailles treaty this Government has received no official information to that effect.

So far as the official record of the presentation of the claim is concerned Mr. Boyden presented it for this Government to the allied Finance Ministers. They made a reservation respecting American rights and referred the claim to the allied Governments.

The State Department is preparing a note concerning the claim which it believes should be regarded as sacred without agreement, but which is guaranteed by the terms of the armistice and by the Versailles treaty and by the treaty with Germany.

However definitely the order to return all troops from Germany to the United States may be separated from the incident of the Rhine claim there is no doubt it will be interpreted as being connected with it.

It was announced officially also that the decision to withdraw the troops has nothing to do with efforts now being made in Congress to reduce the size of the army.

The number of American officers and men now in the Army of Occupation is approximately 4,000. On February 15 of this year the President determined upon a reduction of the Army of Occupation to 199 officers and 2,217 men, and this reduction has been in progress since that time. It is estimated it would have been completed by April 1.

Under the new order the process of bringing back a number of officers and men upon each army transport leaving European ports will be continued until the entire force is evacuated.

The announcement of the President's order withdrawing the troops from the Rhine came in the form of an official statement by Secretary Weeks.

Secretary Weeks's Statement.
"Some months ago," the statement said, "the President directed that the troops now in Europe, at least those in excess of two thousand officers and men, should be brought home as soon as possible by the regular transport service, which was then and is now in operation. He has now directed that the service be continued until all the troops have been brought to the United States, which would mean that before the end of the fiscal year the entire force will have been returned. Additional transportation will not be operated to complete this movement."

Commenting upon the announcement the Secretary emphasized the fact that no specific recent developments were responsible for the President's decision.

"The President all along has intended that the Army of Occupation should be brought home as soon as possible," he explained, "and to-day's order merely is part of the carrying out of that policy."

Besides President Harding's order of to-day and his previous order of February 15, there was one other order bringing home a considerable number of the forces of the Rhine. It was issued in October of 1921 and called for a reduction of the force to 13,000 men.

Continued on Page Two.

Wilson Regime Sought Bar to Bonus by War Risk Law

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 20.

GOVERNMENT records show that officials of the Wilson administration intended that the benefits provided in the war risk law should take the place of a bonus or pension.

At a meeting of the Military and Navy Committee on October 16, 1917, Secretary of War Baker said: "There was no thought of granting a gratuity or anything in the nature of a bonus to the officers and enlisted men in the military and naval establishments."

At the same conference Secretary of the Navy Daniels said of the war risk insurance project: "The war insurance law affords more adequate provision to the widows and families of the men who served their country than any nation ever thought of before."

Following is an extract from the Treasury statement of July 23, 1917:

"Instead of proceeding along the old course of fighting the war first and caring afterward for injured soldiers and sailors and the families of those killed, the Government is now, at the outset of America's entry into the war, laying plans for insuring and indemnifying its fighting men."

REPUBLICAN WINS IN MAINE BY 6,500

Nelson Obtains Biggest Plurality in Many Years Outside of 1920 Landslide.

STORM CUTS THE VOTE

Successful Candidate Sweeps
All Counties in Third Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Augusta, Me., March 20.—John E. Nelson of Augusta, Republican, carried every county in the Third Maine District in a special election to-day for Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John A. Peters of Ellsworth to become Judge of the United States Court for the district of Maine.

Mr. Nelson's opponent was Ernest L. McLean, also of Augusta. Both Mr. Nelson and Mr. McLean are lawyers.

The total vote for candidates for Congress in last election in 1920 was approximately 57,000, of which John A. Peters (Rep.) polled 38,000 and his Democratic opponent, Archie Towle of Oakland, 19,000. The total vote to-day was 23,000 and Mr. Nelson's majority is 6,500.

The majority for the Republican candidate was the largest given a candidate in recent years, except in 1920, when the Harding landslide was on and women voted for the first time.

The Peters pluralities in other elections were 5,363 in 1918, 3,654 in 1916 and 1,515 in 1914.

The vote was about 50 per cent. of normal, which is considered quite a vote when it is considered that there were rain and snow and there was only one contest to get the people to the polls.

The women's vote was not as large as expected because of the weather and the poor traveling in the rural communities. In some towns in the country district some of the voters lived five miles away from the town hall, where the voting takes place.

The counties comprising the district are: Kennebec, Hancock, Waldo, Somerset and Washington. Mr. Peters was elected two years ago by a majority of approximately 19,000.

Mr. Nelson was nominated in the Republican primary in February by a wide margin over ex-Mayor Blaine S. Viles of Augusta.

It was thought that this primary contest would leave nears, but the vote today in Kennebec County, the home of both candidates shows that the result of the primary did not affect the Republican vote.

Few speeches were made during the campaign and for the first time in many years no speakers from abroad invaded the State in behalf of either candidate. Representative Carroll L. Reedy of the First Maine district made a few speeches for Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson carried the city of Waterville, his former home, by a majority of 700. This same city two weeks ago elected a Democratic Mayor and a Democratic city government by a majority of 1,600. Mr. Nelson also carried Augusta by 300, leading in seven of the eight wards.

Neither candidate during the campaign issued any statement as to his position on the soldiers bonus bill or the four Power treaty.

Nelson's majority is the biggest obtained by a Republican in many years except in the landslide of 1920.

During the primary campaign the Christian Civic League endorsed Mr. Nelson as against Mr. Viles, but it is not known if the endorsement of the candidates came out in statements favoring national prohibition and the so-called Volstead law.

RAID NOW DOOMED

Mellon Torpedoed Us
Without Warning. Is
Plaint of Bonus
Leaders.

CAUCUS PLAN DROPPED

Measure to Be Jammed
Through House This
Week by Raiders.

ITS FRIENDS DIMINISH

Democratic Minority Report
Calls It a 'Rain Check' and
Disgrace to Country.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 20.

The bonus raid on the public treasury and business of the country was blocked to-day by the two most powerful blocs that it has encountered during its desperate and tempestuous career.

In the order of their relative importance the certificate loan form of raid ran into a presidential bloc at the White House. Later it encountered the speakership bloc in the House.

The result was that the discredited bonus bill was kicking around the lower House of Congress to-day with fewer friends than at any time in its turbulent history. Rejected by the President out of hand and denied the right of way through the lower House by the Speaker, its ultimate defeat appears to be a foregone conclusion.

Refrigeration Predicted.

Hemmed in by the various blocs which have supported and opposed it for various reasons, solely political, the only prophecy that can be safely made is that the certificate loan plan will be "jammed" through the House during the present week, deposited on the none too